An Anti-Cakes-and-Ale Amendment.

Salt and Coal Duties in the Senate.

HELPING PLUCKY CHICAGO.

The House Louisiana Committee Appointed.

A Wandering Debate on Consuls, Wooden and Iron Ships and Civil Service Appointments.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Surfmen for the New Jersey Coast.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1879. MADHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1879.
Mr.: Summer, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions for a sational Prohibitory law, and one saking for an amendment of the constitution to secure temperance.

Also a memorial of the Resorm League of New York for

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., presented seventeen policions for the repeal of the duty on sait.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented petitions against be manufacture and sale by the government of stamped en-

in pig room.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the petition of citizens of Chigo asking that building material imported for that city be
lowed to come in free of duty.

Mr. FRNTON, trop, jof N. Y., presented several petitions
of a constitutional amendment making drinkers of alcoold though the preference to the Committee on the Judiclary.

ster Railroad Company to change the direction of Dakota Territory.

OALDWELL, (rep.) of Kansas—Birecting that inted States couris be held at Leavenworth. Fravon—To establish a general regustry of shippromote the interests of commerce. KellLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To declare the time, in-maining of the act of July 28, 1885, relating to the stee Provisional Couri of Louisians.

SON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Milliers, reported, without amendment, the bill authorosiponment for a time not exceeding five years of ed collection of the purchase money due for gov-

pon without recommittal.

EMAN said the conject of the committee was to let

see the amendment proposed, and also to give cersee the amendment proposed, and also to give cer-

sustionable whether the Committee had a right to introuses by way of amandment to this bill what was substanlaily a general tarif bill.

Mr. SHERMAN asid the committee proposed to put into
bis bill all the other similar bills that were before them.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that that would deteat the object
of the House of Representatives in passing those several
silla. He was as anxious as anybody for the revision and
mendment of the whole tariff, so as to collect duties on only
few articles, instead of on a great number, as at present,
no he believed that this would be the nost efficient means
fourifying the Custom House system; but he was opposed
attempting that great work by amending this little bill,
his bill had passed the House on its own merits, and he
oped the Senate would be allowed to act upon it unincumered by a general tariff bill.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted by the
blowing rote:—
RECOMMENT. Caldwell, Cameron.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted by the following rote:

YEAS—Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caidwell, Cameron, Francer, Chandler, Clayton, Conking, Corbett, Davis of W. S., Fenton, Ferry of Mich., Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of New Misch, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton, N. S., Senton, Pomeroy, Fool, Kasmasy, Scott, Sherman, Nickers, Wilson, Wisdom, Wright—81.

NAZS—Blair, Cole, "Coper, Davis of Ky., Ferry of Conn., Finangan, Goldthwalte, Johnson, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Beaneer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbuli—19.

WK. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Renations, reported a resolution asking the President to give the Senate any information in his possession in relation to the seizure by the revolutionary government of Venezuela of the steamer of the Venezuela steam Transportation Company, an American corporation, and the

his salary has been paid during auch absence.

Mr. POMEROY objected to its consideration and it went over.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill to provide for the relief of the Chloago sufferers. The bill, he said, provided for two things—a remission or refunding of all import duties on building material used, or to be used, on the ground burned over, for one year from the 8th of October, 1871; second, a suspension or remission of internal revenue taxes upon sufferers by the fire until the close of the maxi regular session of Congress. In advocating the bill he spoke of the wonderful growth of Chicago and of its great importance as a commercial centre, and urged the necessity of such action by Congress as would help to give confidence in the future of the city. He compared the Chicago fire with the great fires of history—those of Rome, and the amount of valuable property destroyed it exceeded them all. In conclusion he gave a vivid description of the configuration as he had seen it.

Mr. Scott called up the bill amendatory of an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, passed in July, 1870.

cuce internal taxes, and for other purposes, passed in July, 1850.

The bill as amended by the Committee on Finance provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided pronts heretofore assessed or collected from certain corrorations shall be remitted or refunded, upon claim being made therefor, except such taxes as were levied for the arst seven months of 1870, at the rate of two per cent. Mr. Scott explained and advocated the bill. Mr. Edmunds thought there might be a pretty strong argument made in taxor of taxing corporations at a hister rate than private individuals. Corporations were monopolies, and sujoyed special opportunities for making money, and, therefore, it might be reasonably argued that they ought to pay higher taxes than individuals who had no such opportunities. But without arging that view, he was opposed to the passage of this bill, and, therefore, be called up the regular order, the Amnesty bill, which sent Mr. Scott's bill over for the day.

Mr. SUMMER (rep.), of Mass., was not ready to proceed with his remarks on the Amnesty bill, so the Senate went Juto executive session at three o'clock, and soon after adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WARHINGTON, Jan 16, 1872

Measrs. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., and Duzill, (rep.) of N. Y., resented patitions of the citizens of New York and Syrase against the present onerous tax on deposits in savings

THE LODISIANA COMMITTE.

The SPRARER appointed Messra Scodeld, of Pennsylvania;
McCrary, of lowa; Smith, of Mew York; Voothees, of Indiana, and Marshall, of Illipo is, the select committee on the Louisiana legislative difficulties.

Mr. Wilson, trep.) of Ohio, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the disposition of Agricultural College serip. Adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD, trep. of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating £10,000 for the employment of six experienced surfuen at each alternate life-saving station on the New Jersey coast. After an explanation by Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Gov took the floor, and claimed for the democratic party the credit of the establishment of the earling stations and other proper and necessary measures. He reminded Mr. Dawes that he (Mr. Cox) had yesternay characterized his Mr. Dawes') amnestly measure as a good Christian measure.

Mr. Dawrs, (rep.) of Mass — Yes, and you thus managed to lefeat the bill. (Laughter.) After some further interchance of accusing a state.

plates with which to build them?

Mr. BROONE—Remove the duties on fron, copper, cordage, class and everything that enters into the construction of ships and forthwith the American diag on ships built in New Regiand will be floating on all seas.

Mr. KELLEY—A letter from Mr. Cramp, a Philadelphia shipbuilder, and which I will have printed in the filoze, will be an effective answer to the gonileman. Mr. Cramp says that the rolling mill must be near the shippard, insamuch as the plates are modified by every modification of the model, and that to admit foreign iron free of duty would effectually

much as the plates are modified by every modification of the model, and that to admit foreign fron free of duity would effectually

EXTREATE IRON SHIPBUILDING

is this country, even for the coasswise trade.

Mr. BROOKS—How unjust the genteman is to his own State. Iron is there in the greatest abundance; coal is there in the greatest abundance. Coal is there in the greatest abundance coal of the coal of the great central States as Glasgow is to the coal and fron of Great Britain. Remove the tariff and ships will be built in Peonsylvania and Delaware and other places in close contiguity to the iron and coal.

Mr. KELLEY—The firon shipbuilders of Chester and Wilmington and Gloucester. N. J., with one exception, agree in saving that to remove the duity on iron would be to prostrate their shipyards, and they ought to know their business.

Mr. BROOKS—What a humiliating confession that is of the inferiority of American workmen and American genius!

Mr. KELLEY—The American obling miles must make the plates and deliver them at the shipyards, and if shipbuilders were to depend on Scotch and English rolling mills, the order and the pattern must cross the Atlantic, and the plates were to depend on Scotch and English rolling mills, the order and the pattern must cross the Atlantic, and the plates the cast there and sent here. In the one case the work goes on instantaneously, to the other thirty days must intervene between receiving the job and procuring the plates. That might be remedied in soe way—that is, by your shipbuilders hour instantaneously, in the other thirty days must intervene being provided with such enormous capital as that they can keep plied up plates for ships of every form, but inasemuch as if is an industry just contained the continue and dioucester, and at other large of the protect the rolling mills on that they may be housed a large of the same of one engaged in that such a large of the among our permanent industries.

Mr. Brooks and Mr. Brooks a decestifie that American mechanics.

engaged in that isdustry pray us to protect the rolling mills so that they may be located at Chester and Wilmington and Gloucester, and at the upper and lower extremities of Philadelphia, so that iron shipbuilding may come to be among our permanent industries.

Mr. Leonard The wades Question.

Mr. Leonard Myriks, (rep.) of Fa.—Does the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) advocate the doctrine that American mechanics and shipbuilders shall be usad no better than such mechanics are paid on the Ciyle?

Mr. Brooks advocate the doctrine that a merican mechanics are paid on the Ciyle?

Mr. Brooks advocate the top into that branch of the subject, but remained the cytle?

Mr. Brooks assented to the passage of the high tariff of 1869 American ships were built in Manne, Manachusetts, Connecticut and New York, which carried the American flag over all the earth.

Mr. Myras—Were they not wooden ships entirely?

Mr. Brooks assented to that, and added that in competition with English labor sand English prices the saill and genius and industry and capacity of New England men had given them prior to the war the superiority in the building of wooden ships. There was no competition then with American supplieders, and was it to be told that the sail of American worknen had and into ships of way were the irst to introduce monitors and incomply of the way were the irst to introduce monitors and incomply of the way were the irst to introduce monitors and incomply of way. Were the irst to introduce monitors and iron ships of way were to that of the mechanics, with an even Scutchmen could do in a whole day, were not able to compete in iron shippoilding.

Mr. Dawrs, in reference to Mr. Slealabarger's remarks, agreed that there were intances of other countries, who could do more skinul work to two-thirds of s day than even Scutchmen could do in a whole day, were not able to compete in iron shippoilding.

Mr. Dawrs, in reference to Mr. Slealabarger's remarks, agreed that there were listences were consult were inadequately paid, but there were still mo

#### PRIEST VS. BISHOP.

The Catholic Quarrel in Pennsylvania Herald, Freeman's Journal and Boston Pilot Referred To.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 15, 1872. Yesterday (Sunday) another wave of theological scitement swept over this city of magnificent lumper piles. It was the assembling of the anti-Bishop Late Saturday evening the announcem spread through every ward that the Church of the Annunciation (the Stack party claiming to repreday, at the Academy of Music, to give expression in reference to the resolutions passed on New Year's Day. People flocked to the designated place in large numbers, only to be refused admittance. A stalwart Hibernian, a sentinel on the outer wall, informed the gathering that this was a private assemblage of the congregation, whereupon the outsiders dispersed, leaving the sacnems alone in their glory. Your correspondent, by dint of perseverance and frequent gregation the following facts:-

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING. PATRICK McDERMOTT Was elected President, and, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting. There was no use in speechmaking unless fol lowed by prompt and decisive action. The Church of the Annunciation had been misrepresented by of the Annunciation had been misrepresented by the bogus gathering of New Year's Day; the friends of the Bisnop had attempted on that occasion to force the adoption of a series of resolutions condemnatory of Father Stack. It was full time to counteract the Boston Pilot, Freeman's Journal and other fil-informed newspapers.

For this purpose it was moved and seconded that twelve church members be appointed by the President as a committee on resolutions. This motion being unanimously adopted the committee retired to the ante-chamber of the Academy, and, after an hour's consultation and labor, reported the following

Resolved, That these resolutions be given to the public. Signed by Michael McNamara, Chairman; Thomas Huxley, Fatrick Duggan, Jeremiah Sulivan, Patrick O'Brien, Patrick Burke, Patrick McKinney, Martin Murphy, Dennis Resunahan, Danisi O'Conner, James Costello, Richard

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REV. FATHER.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REV. FATHER.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; after which Father Stack came forward and briefly addressed the congregation. He regretted to see his people compelled to attend the German church for Sunday worship and holiday services.

A CENTAIN ARRANGEMENT.

He hoped the bisnop would soon yield to a certain arrangement which he (Father Stack) has in contemplation, which, if carried out, would restore the services of their holy religion to the people in their own church.

At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

PREPARING FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

Journed.

PREPARING FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

The city is heavily billed announcing a monster gathering on Saturday evening, January 20, on which occasion the reverend father will deliver a lecture emitted "My Controvery with Bishop O'Hara."

In spite of the depressing influences under which the art season opened in this city successful sales have succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity. The amount of patronage extended to art by the lovers of the beaudful has never been more generous, and there is reason to believe that this season will mark an epoch in the development of art taste among us. Our native artists are no longer equal to supplying the demand for paintings, and Europe is regularly laid under contribution, so that in every sale we have numerous examples from an the Old World schools. On next Thursday and Friday a large collection of paintings will be offered for sale at the auction rooms of Johnston & Van Tassell, at 37 Nassan street, comprising examples of some of our best known American artists and many foreign ones. Among the paintings which attracted us most were James M. liart's "Winter on the Hudson," with its delicate tree studies and glimpses of the frozen river turning into a sea of purple under the influence of one of Hart's golden setting suns. Castlear's cool "Niagara Fails;" and De Haas' "Iste of Shoals," and G. H. Story's "Long Divisions," easily drawn and full of observation of boyish life. A landscape, with group of sneep, by Reinhardt, also deserves special notice. The sheep are capitally grouped, and, though the color is somewhat dark, the painting has been strongly and boldly treated. Some paintings by Gaiser, Irving and Brown we should like to notice, but space will not permit. The subjects are remark. ably varied, and almost every taste will be able to and something to its liking.

# A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organization of a Social Club by College Graduates-Thirteen Different Institutions Represented-Prominent Persons Present.

St. Locis, Mo., Jan. 16, 1872.

A meeting of College graduates, resident in St. Louis, was held last night, at waten a temporary organization of a university club was effected. Among the colleges represented were the harvard, Tale, Amherst, Union, Whitams, Watervine, Hamilton, Columbia, Mexendree, Washington, the University of Heidelberg, the University of Virginia and the Columbian and Michigan Universities. A consultation was adopted and temporary officers chosen.

The objects of the club are social intercourse and to effect a closer union between the university and college-bred men of the city, with a view to a broader and higher culture.

The meeting was large, and among those in attendance were Right Rev. Bishop Robertson, Chancellor Elbot, of Washington University; General Lewis B. Parsons, exhibiting the University of the Colleges of Henne, Show and Davidson; Preston Player, Rev. Drs. Paston and Lowe, and some fifty others, representing professional and business interests. the colleges represented were the harvard, Yale,

## THE RING PROSECUTIONS.

An Unfounded Rumor That Charles O'Conor Had Withdrawn from the Proceedings Against Tweed and Connolly-He Will Continue to Act.

Some sensation was created yesterday by a rumor hat Charles O'Conor had decided on breaking up having received his authority to act as prosecutor of Tweed and Connolly from the late Attorney General, he considered it proper that General Barlow, the new incumbent fare against the democrats, innocent and guilty. The rumor, though given on very sed to abandon the prosecution which he had ne so much to make successful, now that everysmoothly. After having done such good service in breaking up the power of the ring and bringing the public swindlers to justice, and having all through the strile borne the burden and heat of the day, it was not to be supposed that he would now leave the work to be completed by a successor, who would have a comparatively easy task before him. To ascert ain the truth of the rumor a Heraal reporter called on Mr. O'Conor at the office of the "Bureau of Municipal Correction." In Wall street, yesterlay, and had the following conversation with him:—

Correction." in Wall street, resterday, and had the following conversation with him:—
"Mr. O'Conor, I have called to ascertain the truth of certain rumors which are in circulation about

ted be continued?"
"Yes."
"It is further asserted that you have withdrawn
rom the prosecution of Tweed and Connoily."

from the prosecution of Tweed and Cont
"I have not."
"You are sull engaged in the cases?"
"Yes."

and will continue to act as prosecutor "

"Then there is no truth in either of the stories?"
"None; here is a circular which will explain the
matter to you. I am very busy just now. Good The following is the circular:—

sow Attorney train by them, and was easily originated by them, and was easily originated by them, and was clearly originated by them. CHARLES W. SLOANE, Clerk, the memorite On receiving this communication the reporter withdrew, fully satisfied that Mr. O'Conor has no intention of having General Barlow, the new attorney General, continue the prosecutions without the co-operation of the former.

### AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Departure of City Officials for Albany-More Marriages in the Mayor's Office-Where Will the New Coroners' Offices Be?

Nearly all the leading city officials are in Albany. Commissioner Van Nort, Comptroller Green, Deputy Mr. Counsellor Strahan left on Monday night, and are not expected to return until the end of the week. This makes all the city offices dull and unin

The temporary retirement of Mayor Hall has increased the number of marriages at the Mayor's of these ceremonies, except the parties desired him

day a more seedate couple, each of whom had seen more than forty summers, and who claimed France as their nationality, presented themselves with not a little trepidation at the Mayor's office, and desired to become man and wile. At both ceremonies Colonel Joline officiated as high priest, and the Reverend Gus Cardoz assisted. General Cochrane in addition to his duties as Mayor, is much occupied with the reorganization of the Aldermanic Board and offices, and finds his public duties no sinecure.

The Coroners' offices.

The probability of the offices of the Coroners in the City Hall being required by the Department of Public Works caused a little speculation yesterday as to where they may be ultimately located. Their legal location would be in the new Court House, and if past promises had been kept they would have been there now. All the room in the Court House is appropriated, and it is useless to think of any location there. There are, however, two eligible places named that probably may be designated for the Coroners' use. The panitor of the General Sessions Court, Mr. Dempsey, is occupying the basement of the building used for the General Sessions and Tax Commissioners, and it lie were removed to the upper story, which is at present unoccupied, there would be a suit of rooms suitable for the Coroners, Equally eligible accommodation may be found also in the building used for the Bureau of Elections, and thus the Aldermen, if they decide to remove the Public Works Department, will be able to give to the Coroners a suit of offices that may not be quite so comfortable as those they at present occupy, but which will be spacious enough for the purposes required.

#### JOHN C. HEENAN. Neither Voucher Thief Nor Tammany Sinecurist.

As has already been announced, John C. Heenan returned from Europe a few days ago on board the Algeria. A report had gained circulation that he left New York on account of complicity in the voucher theft. His action in England and prompt return here are in themselves sufficient evidence that the rumor was utterly devoid of truth. His own statement in regard to the affair is conclusive.

own statement in regard to the affair is conclusive. It is as follows:—

"I went to London and intended to stay there perhaps for a long time. I lived in London a long while before and have a large number of friends in England. Soon after I went over there lately I was sitting one day with some friends in the Albion Hotel, opposite Drury Lane, when the London Echo was brought in. In the American news was a telegraphic despatch, accusing me of complicity in the voncher theft. I went to Reuter's office and demanded a cenial of the statement. "This thing," said Mr. Heenan, "has made me suffer more than you can imagine. I am not a thiel. You know I have fought in the ring, but I am no rowdy, and when I was a prizefighter it was not from inclination. I have hundreds of friends in New York and a good many in England. I never received money from any ring and never had anything to do with Taumany Hail. I'm not the kind of man to have anything to do with any stealing business. My friends here all know that, and you can imagine how I suffered in England on account of the rugor. But I am satisfied, now I've inquired, that it was not an eventy of mine that got out the rumor about me, I've come back and faced the thing out, and though res I'm satisfied now."

THE BRENNAN COTERIE BALL.

#### THE BRENNAN COTERIE BALL. The Brennan Coterte Ball was held last evening

at the Academy of Music. At hall-past nine o'clock the Academy was filed by an audience of pleasure seekers composed of the steady-going, old-fashioned people who seldom or never attend a ball, and by a host of pretty, fresh-looking girls and a great number of good-looking and well-mannered young fellows, who acted as cavaliers to the pretty girls. The floor, for an unusual thing at the Academy, was covered with a very handsome carpet, and the box occupied by sheriff stennan, was handsomely dressed with American and Irish flags. Twenty-four dances were danced to the strains of a magnificent band of music, and at twelve o'clock the Academy was a perfect, am. The floor was under the management of Judson Jarvis, William M. Ollufe, William C. Rogers and Thomas P. Fowler. The Police Committee was neaded by Captain Edward Walsh and James J. Gumbleton. Thomas Coman, Judge Hogan, Jeremiah Quinian and Judge Shandley were on the Reception Committee. Sheriff Sennan and his family, beside a host of well-known citizens, were present at the balt. the Academy was filled by an audience of pleasure

### THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.

Meeting of the Association Last Evening— Financial Condition of the Charity—Elec-tion of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

street. There was an unnaually large at-tendance of members, who were presided over by the venerable President of the ason, Mr. Philip W. Engs. After transacting the usual preliminary business the Executive Com-mittee reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen to membership:—H. D. Moore, of Engine Company No. 26; Charles H. Cox, of Hose Company No. 33; Sichael Mechan, of Engine No. 20; William M. Kenzie, of Eugine No. 38; John C. Meyers, of Engine No. 48; F. Meyers, of Engine No. 48; Richard 41; L. McGee, of Engine No. 23; F. Kassel, of Engine No. 19; James M. Leary, of Hose No. 7; John G. Fisher, of Hose No. 28; M. S. O'Brien, of Hose No. 9; John D. Donnelly, of Hose No. 7, and Thomas

These gentlemen were unanimously elected, after which the PRESIDENT announced the death of the November 4. Archibati Hayes, formerly of Hose Company No. 6; had been a memoer of the associa-tion for fifteen years. November 14, Charles McCar-thy, of Engine No. 34; had been a member swenty

gare, Sit/, 400; United States government bonds, \$2,350; Rachattan Bank stock, \$250; total, \$110,000. We have, in addition to this Permanent fund and available at any time, a loan of \$10,000, a deposit in the Metropolitan Section 1.

Alter the transaction of some unimportant or ninor business the meeting adjourned.

## OBITUARY.

Professor John Blythe.

From Ireland we have news of the death of Dr.

John Blythe, Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's College, Cork. He was taken off suddenly in a fit Professor Blytne was fifty-eight years of age. He

Professor Blytne was fifty-eight years of age. He was of Scotch parentage, but born in Jamaica. He received his university education in Edinburg, took degrees there, and then repaired to the famous laboratory of Glessen, where, under the direction of Professor Liebig, he soon distinguished himself as a chemist. He translated into English Liebig's work on "Agricultural Chemistry," and made valuable researches with respect to the properties of the optum alkaloids. Shortly after leaving Germany Dr. Blytne received the appointment of Professor in the Agricultural College of Cirencester. In 1849 he was appointed to a Chair of Chemistry in the newly founded queen's Colleges in Ireland. Of late years he was frequently selected by the English government to condense analyses in important cases of poisoning, and many public companies and manufacturing chemists sought his services in other professional directions. His personal character was of the most amiable and honorable kind, his good sense and invariable rectitude of purpose gave him great and just influence with the president and with his colleagues, and made him a valuable member of the college council. He was extremely popular with the students, who fully and without exception appreciated his carnestness and ability as a teacher, his unvarying courtesy of manner and his sterling worth as a man.

Mr. John Baker, a man fifty-seven years of age and a native of New York, died yesterday morning in Bellevic Hospital, from the effects of a fractured skull and other injuries received on the 13th inst. by fathing down a flight of stairs at 211 Front street. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Robert Brown, the lad, seventeen years of age, who about three weeks ago was terribly injured by who acoust in the shafting of the machinery in Weeks & Co.'s manufactory, 125 Eldridge street, died resterday morning at his residence, No. 39 Essex street. The case will be investigated before Coroner Schirmer.

At a special meeting of the board of officers of the First regiment (flawkins' Zonaves), held at the regimental armory on Monday, the colonelcy was unanimously tendered to Mr. Sydney W. Cooper, a lawyer of this city. Colonel Cooper served in the Eighth United States infantry during the war, and was distinguished as an officer of ability. The Zonaves will doubtless prosper under him.

Michael Gillespie, a brother of Police Officer Gillespie, who was sentenced to ten years' imprison-ment for shooting Officer Levy, of the Ninth prement for shooting Officer Levy, of the Ninth pre-cinct, was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning upon complaint of Mr. Bryant, of the Coleman House, who charges that while riding up town on a Broadway car on Monday evening, the prisoner and several of his acquaint-ances behaved in a disorderly manner, and sur-mising that they intended to relieve him of his watch, he caused Glilespie to be arrested. He was locked up in delault of \$400 ball for his future good benavior.

# PUNERAL OF A WEST POINT PROFESSOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16, 1872.

The funeral of Major Thomas C. Brauford, United States Army, lately Instructor at West Point, was splenging at the control of the contro solemnized at Grace church to-day. The officers of the city military companies officiated as vali-

## KILLED IN A DUEL.

A Young Italian Advocate Pierced Through the Heart by the Equerry of Ismail Pacha.

An Old Feud About Young Women-A Meet Remarkable Affair d'Honneur-Demands Satisfaction, Forces Revenge and Meets Death.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec, 23, 1871. Gobetti, an Italian advocate, has been slain in a duel by Artim Bey, favorite equerry to the Viceroy. and the body of Gobetti was hardly prostrate citing a profound sensation. Both were known in the highest circles as being dashing tivated young men, with a certain tendeucy to the "fast," and each had obtained the reputation of THE VICTIM AND SLAYER.

Gobetti was about twenty-five years of age, slight dobeti was about twenty-nee years of age, signs in figure, with a gentiemanly carriage and a fair but not handsome face. Artim Boy, heavier, broader and older, has long been in the service of the Viceroy as equerry to His Highness, and he is reputed to have an income of \$50,000 a year and to be one of the richest men in Egypt. Gobetti, on the siring to fight, though affronts are generally gives here by men who are "too much embarrassed by

and use neither than any city of the world. So loathsome is this habit that one can hardly sit down in a popular resort without listening to this volatile bravado. A duel therefore seemed impossi-ble, when I heard it whispered around town, night Indeed, though the case had been an aggravated one, nobody believed it would have a fatal termina-

It appears that during the last season Gobetter brother, still equerry to the Viceroy, was walking one day in the public park with women of bad re-pute, where he met the Prince. The fact being

pert. Time worked on—Gobetti, the advocate, trying to find reasons for

A QUARREY.

Four days ago the late adversaries met under the same root, in the presence of some theatrical women from the French Theatre. Artim Bey declared to young Gobetti that he had been "indiscreet," whereupon Gobetti protested, and Artim followed up his assertion by calling his antagonist "malderet." Loud and angry words followed, when Gobetti, the best ored, declared that he desired no quarrel in presence of the ladies, but that he would go down stairs and wait for him (Artim Bey) twenty minutes for the purpose of SLAFFING HIS FACE.

Artim did not deem it advisable to put his face in that possion; so young Gobetti remained twenty minutes with his hand inert. The news spread throughout Cairo:

THE NEXT MORNING

I was lounging upon one of the divans in the vestibule of the "New Hotel," when Gooetti came in and, addressing his friends in a loud voice, recounted what had happened, and said that he intended to stap Artim's lace the first occasion that might arrive. I observed then from his manner that he was determined to nave a duel and that revenge for a real or fancied insuit was his ultimature. Subsequently the enemies met in front of the French Theatre, when Artim Bey, who was much and this, of course, only sped the \*\*Imale\*\*.

French Theatre, when Artim Bey, who was much more powerful than Gobetti, assanited the deceased, and this, of course, only sped the finale, and this, of course, only sped the finale, and this, of course, only sped the finale, and finale, and article proves the second of the Viceroy, was opened, and night before last it become notorious that an affair d'honneur had been arranged. Intelligence reaching the Viceroy of the stop it at all hazards and to arrest the equerry. By EX-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION the government had no right to arrest Gobetti, consequently the Italian Consul General had his police in search of the advocate. Dogged by the authorities, the combatants, at an early hour yesterday morning, moved from the open ground they had selected, and finally were obliged to retire to a fencing hall mear the El Dorado concert hall, in the neart of Cairo. Here the bloody work was done.

THE DUEL.

Each party was backed by two seconds, those of Artim being equerries of the courts, those of Gobetti Italians. A doctor of one of the Peninguiar

betti Italians. A doctor of one of the tennisums and Oriental boats was invited to be present to repair the butchery. He consented, but only upon condition that the duel about terminate with the first blood. Unless it should be conducted upon this principle ne would withdraw after the first act. Thus, with four seconds and the doctor, the due

this principle he would withdraw after the first act. Thus, with four seconds and the doctor, the duel began, with Polls Unbuttoned.

Though Gobetti had, by sending a cliallenge, given the challenged party a right to select the weapons, Gobetti's seconds insisted upon-swords and Artim Bey's upon pistols. The point of swords was finally yielded to Gobetti, though he was in no way entitled to the choice. The reader, in forming any judgment upon the case, should remember this, for Gobetti had been pracessing for this very duel for weeks. The antagonists were thus armed with the deadliest weapon in the world—a foil without a button. This came about because no swords (rapiers) could be found in Cairo. Artim Bey was stripped to the world—a foil without a system of the two. Several passes were made by both, when Gobetti drew blood upon his antagonist's left breast. The doctor declared the duel finished; Artim declared himself ready to stop, even insisting upon it: Artim's seconds ifkewise said, "Over;" but the seconds of Gobetti and Gobetti minself would listen to nothing but to go on.

An Affair of Honor Became one of revenge. Gobetti now followed up his adversary and wounded him three times in all, when he (Gobetti) fell under a disadvantage and was griven in a corner of the room. Struggling by rapid thrusts and wild movements to gain the centre of the room he rushed upon the firm guard of Artim Bey and the needle point of the ioli passed through his heart and

wild movements to gain the centre of the room he rushed upon the firm guard of Artim Bey and the needle point of the four passed through his heart and GOBETTI FRIL DEAD IN HIS OWN BLOOD.

In twenty minutes Cairo was crazy with excitement, and since that moment the due! has been the theme. Public opinion has been variable. At first Artim Bey was declared a wilful assassin, though the facts acquit him of any murderous design. The Italian Consul General brought a charge of murder against him before the French Consul General and will still push it. The Viceroy told General Storring yesterday morning that he had seen all the correspondence, and that the provocation that Artim had received was an extreme one to a soldier's sensibility, and that it had been an unfortunate affair. The Ministers say that such duelling does not belong to Egypt.

I learn this morning that the living principal and the seconds are to be sent to their own countries to be tried. The Viceroy can do nothing else than dismiss all concerned from his service.

As A DUEL, APTER THE CODE, the fight was a most wretched affair. There had been no deadly quarrer. Why, then, the keenest and severest of weapons? Supidity of the seconds. Why a close room, with no seaway for the smallest, least skillul swordsman? These are crimes, and they cost a human life.

HOW THE TRAGEDY IS REGARDED.

Above and beyond the melancholy result I believe that this duel will exercise a good moral influence in Uairo. There will be less ostentatious swaggering and a closer approach to real courage than has been current here. That Gooetti had original cause for his action there is no doubt; that he also faisely speculated upon the courage of his enemy is yet as true, while with Artim Bey the position which he took at the outset is the only measure of his culpability. From the moment he utered the afront he became amenable to his enemy's code; but from that moment to this severy stage of the tragedy has been forced upon the courage of his enemy's yet as true, while with Artim Bey